

# THE WEATHER TODAY.

Threatening weather and showers, followed by clearing weather during the day; colder; fair and colder Thursday; brisk, westerly winds.

NO. 1,101.

## THE FLOOD STILL RAGING

Death and Destruction Continue to Ride the Tide.

### ONE DROWNING REPORTED

A Woman Falls from a Boat While Escaping from Her Home—Appeals for Aid Are Made and Answered—Paducah, Ky., Now an Island—Rescuers Kept Busy.

St. Louis, Mo., March 23.—While endeavoring to escape through the water which surrounded her home, Mrs. Belle Mackay, residing on a farm near the Big Sioux between here and Westfield, fell from a boat and was drowned.

From Canton to Sioux City the river is falling fast. At Canton is a big gorge and a fresh rise may be expected when it goes out.

The gorge at Higgins Bend, below Yankton, still holds and is growing worse. If warm weather sets in above a general overflow will be inevitable.

The Jim river is rising today, but the cold weather is delaying the flow.

In this city a special council session was held today to arrange for repairs to public improvements ruined by the flood river freshet. The condition of the railroads is improving, but still very bad.

The Sioux City and Northern will be unable to get trains into Sioux City before Thursday. The Milwaukee, the heaviest loser, is down ten bridges on the Sioux Falls line, and two on the Mitchell division.

At Elk Point, S. D., the Sioux river is falling. Thousands of hogs and many cattle have been drowned. The Missouri at that point is stationary and the flood waters are about over.

St. Louis, Mo., March 23.—Acting upon an appeal from Gov. Jones of Arkansas for assistance, the Merchants' Exchange, of this city, today subscribed \$2,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers. This money and future donations will be handed over to the Memphis relief committee.

Statements from Mayor W. L. Clapp and Chief of Police E. R. Mosley, of Memphis, were received by the exchange.

The mayor says that nearly all the refugees come from Arkansas.

The chief says that Memphis has two funds to draw upon—balances left from the yellow fever fund, and the cash donated for the Johnstown, Pa., flood sufferers, neither of them being exhausted. The following from the mayor of Helena, Ark., was also read:

"Helena, Ark., March 23.—The danger point has been reached and passed. We are in such shape now that we can build our levees up as fast as the water can rise. No matter how high it goes, we can keep above it. I therefore wish to ally the alarm that has been spread abroad regarding the situation here."

Appeals for aid were also received from Crittenden and Mississippi counties, Ark.

Dispatches from many points in the flooded section show that slightly varied conditions from those of yesterday. Slight rises are reported at New Madrid, Mo.; Columbus and Paducah, Ky.; and Cairo and Metropolis, Ill.

The greatest increase was at Paducah. That town is now an island, and is only reached by one railroad, the Illinois Central. At noon today the gauge at Memphis read exactly thirty-eight feet and stationary, but rises at points above and below there show that the steady gauge was caused by levee breaks at Hopfield and St. Francis, in Arkansas.

South of Helena to Chicago there is scarcely any water. He says it is below the levees. At Mobile the break is now nearly a mile wide.

The levees in Mississippi are older, higher, and better aligned to resist the torrent than those on the west bank of the river, and the area under water is much less. The break is below Friar's Point, but cross levees restrict the overflow.

A dispatch from Greenville, Miss., says the Sunflower River is as wide and full of water as the Mississippi at ordinary stages, and that the sluggish Yazoo River is now a raging torrent.

Rescue work continues unabated from Vicksburg, Helena, Memphis, and Hickman, Ky. Steamer expeditions never return fruitless, and it would seem that only a start has been made to save the suffering.

The misery undergone by some of these people is beyond description. Naturally an invidious class, they were not prepared for the calamity that came so suddenly. All are without extra clothing and many had not eaten a morsel for twenty-four hours when rescued.

A startling statement by a river pilot is published here today. He says:

"All the rescue work seems to be done in or near the Mississippi River. Nothing is known of the fate of the 100,000 people in the lowlands of the White, the Arkansas and the Black Rivers in Arkansas. When the death roll is made up it will largely be from these valleys."

Gov. Bushnell Offers Tents.

Columbus, Ohio, March 23.—Gov. Bushnell sent the following telegram today to Mayor Clapp, of Memphis:

"Ohio recognizes generosity of your people in caring for the sufferers by floods. If more tents are needed, will gladly send them to aid in your good work. Please advise me."

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Bill for Its Reorganization Introduced by Senator Burrows.

Senator Burrows has again introduced the bill for the reorganization of the railway mail service. He arrived at this determination as the result of a conference with certain advocates of the measure who previously had expressed the opinion that it would be unwise to press the bill at this time. These parties having changed their mind with regard to the introduction of the bill, Senator Burrows was glad to accommodate them by presenting it.

It is not at all likely, however, that anything can be done with it in the Senate until the tariff bill has been disposed of.

The Dauntless Case.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 23.—In the case of the United States vs. the steamer Dauntless for forfeiture, Judge Locke this morning overruled the exceptions to the libel, excepting as to the second count, and that overruled was as to the fourth count of the declaration, but sustained as to all others, and the Government was given three days in which to file an amended answer.

# The



# Times

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1897—EIGHT PAGES.

THE TIMES' CIRCULATION  
YESTERDAY WAS  
38,320  
COPIES.

ONE CENT.

## CONTRIBUTION FROM BRYAN.

He Aids the Free Silver Cause with Money.

Senator Teller will return to the city in about ten days, and on his arrival will find a letter from Mr. W. J. Bryan, inclosing a check for \$500, representing that portion of the proceeds of the first month's sale of the Bryan book, which is to be expended under his direction for the benefit of the silver Republicans.

It is not probable that the Populist national committee will accept the \$500 which is the share of the proceeds given by Mr. Bryan. At the recent conference of the Populist leaders here it was practically decided to return the money to Mr. Bryan and ask him to devote it in his own way to spreading the free silver gospel.

He tendered it to the Populist committee through his personal friend, Senator Allen, of Nebraska, but Chairman Butler, Representative Bell and others believe in letting Mr. Bryan have charge of this himself.

Mr. Bryan is to return here on April 13 to address the banquet to be given by the Association of National Democratic Clubs in honor of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. This will be held in the same hotel where, in 1839, the first of all Jefferson's birthday dinners was celebrated in this country. This was during the Administration of Andrew Jackson.

At the celebration, held by these clubs at Monticello, the grave of Jefferson, a year ago, the controversy between the gold and silver wings of the party broke out afresh, and strong speeches were made from the porch at Monticello by Senator Daniel, of Virginia, for silver, and Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts, for gold. Mr. Daniel will be one of the star speakers at the celebration this year.

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## POWERS WARN THE GREEKS

They Are Enjoined Not to Attack Turkish Ports.

It Is Said That the Powers Have Consented to the Sultan's Proposal.

Canea, March 23.—Three hundred French troops, the first of the reinforcements ordered to Crete for service, landed at Suda today. Later they marched to this city. Three hundred other French troops will go to Suda, at the eastern end of the island.

Admiral Canevaro, the Italian officer who, by reason of seniority, in command of the combined fleets of the powers, has issued a proclamation enjoining the insurgents and Greek troops not to attack the Turkish forts at Kismiro, Suda, Malaxa, Retimo, Candia, and Hierapetra, these fortifications necessary for the maintenance of order at the ports where the foreign troops will be disembarked.

The proclamation closes with a warning that measures will be taken to insure respect for it.

It is doubted that the insurgents will pay any heed to the proclamation.

The Turkish newspapers, in their comments upon the blockade of Crete, remark upon the pacific attitude of the powers toward Turkey. Their attitude, they say, is conformable with the rights and political interests of the Porte and furnishes proof of the striking success that has been gained by the sultan.

Constantinople, March 23.—In consequence of the troubles at Tokat, in the Sivas district of Anatolia, Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, has sent to the Porte the strongest remonstrance that has yet been addressed to the government in an official communication.

The official report of the affair said that fifteen Armenians and three Mussulmans were killed, but the embassies have received reliable information that fully 100 Armenians were massacred. During and after the massacre the Armenian quarter of the city was given over to pillage.

THE SULTAN'S PROPOSAL.

It Is Said That the Powers Have Accepted It.

London, March 23.—The Morning Leader will tomorrow give prominence to a private telegram from Paris, declaring that the powers have accepted the proposal by the sultan that King George, of Greece, occupy and administer the government of Crete, Turkey reserving her imperial in the island. The proposal provides that King George shall nominate a high commissioner for the island.

Rumor to the above effect is not new. Its repetition from Paris is accepted with much reserve, as the Morning Leader is not a first-class authority.

London, March 23.—The Chronicle will tomorrow make an announcement similar to the telegram published by the Morning Leader, but under reserve. Nevertheless it expresses some belief in the general correspondence of the report with the facts. It is stated that the King of Greece will nominate his son, Prince George, as high commissioner. It is understood that the matter was discussed at the cabinet meeting today.

London, March 23.—The Athens correspondent of the Chronicle telegraphs that M. Onou, the Russian minister, at the audience given to him yesterday by King George, merely presented to his majesty letters from the Czar and the Dowager Empress of Russia. The letter of the czar contained 50,000 roubles for the benefit of the Cretan refugees in Athens. M. Onou has just returned from St. Petersburg.

MR. WEAVER BADLY INJURED.

He Fell From His Wheel and Struck His Head.

John L. Weaver, the well-known real estate dealer, fell from his wheel in front of his office, in the Ledroit Building, at Eighth and F streets, yesterday afternoon and sustained injuries which it is feared may result seriously. Mr. Weaver resides at Cherry Chase, and since the warm weather set in has been in the habit of riding his wheel to town from his country residence.

The accident occurred just as Mr. Weaver was about to mount his wheel to ride to his home. In some manner he struck upon his head and when picked up was found to be unconscious.

Friends at once removed him to his home at Cherry Chase and medical aid was summoned. At a late hour last night it was reported that he was still unconscious, but the extent of his injuries could not be definitely learned.

Blinds, 81; Sunlit 8/20s, 75c a Pair. Libbey & Co., 8th st. and New York ave. tr

## TIED UP



## VICTORY FOR THE CHARTER

The Greater New York Bill Passed by the Assembly.

Stormy Scenes During Its Consideration—All Efforts to Block Its Passage Failed.

Albany, N. Y., March 23.—The charter act for the cities, towns and villages to be consolidated under the title of Greater New York passed the assembly today after a number of stormy scenes.

The debates on the amendments offered were uninteresting, and the charter was passed without any changes and sent to the senate, where it is a special order tomorrow.

In the senate Cantor's ability as a parliamentarian may delay final passage until Thursday, when the charter will be sent to the mayors of New York, Brooklyn and Long Island City.

The skirmishing began today, when the title of the bill was read by Clerk Brock Baxter. Roche of New York asked that the bill, comprising 1,000 pages, be read through, word for word. Half a dozen Democrats, all out of order, were on their feet at the same time with amendments.

The speaker's gavel came down with resounding thuds. His trained mind foresaw the impending disorder. When a call came Roche withdrew his request to have the bill read through. Trainor, of the Thirtieth New York, renewed Roche's motion, and insisted that every line of the bill should be read. Leader Nixon made no objection, and the speaker ordered the clerk to read the bill. Mr. Baxter began in a low voice. Green, of New York, said he couldn't hear. Trainor shouted at Clerk Baxter to read in a stronger voice. The speaker's gavel silenced Green and Trainor.

Then Roche and Finn were on their feet waving amendments at the speaker. Clerk Baxter went along in the reading. Roche shouted that the members would protect themselves from the speaker, and his attitude was menacing. Finn and McKown shook their clenched hands, but couldn't be heard above the din. Speaker O'Grady was not a bit flustered. He told Baxter to go along with the reading, and his gavel silenced the voices of the disorderly minority. The force of reading was kept up for an hour, and the Republican majority then took control of matters and sailed close to the rulings made famous by Husted and Saxton.

Leader Nixon took the floor. He has a voice that would put a steam siren to shame.

"I move, Mr. Speaker," he said, "that the further reading be discontinued, and that the clerk read only the number of each section."

Speaker O'Grady ruled that Mr. Nixon's motion was in order.

"It is within the power of this house

to say how a bill shall be read," said the speaker, and he put Nixon's motion that only the numbers of the sections be read. There was a wild cry from the minority for the eyes and ears. The vote to stop the further reading line by line was carried—106 to 27.

The roll-call on the passage of the charter began at 2:30. Abel, Brennon, Husted, Marshall and Saper, Republicans, who offered amendments, voted for the bill after explaining their votes.

At 3:10 the charter passed the assembly and was sent to the senate. Reinhardt and Matthews, Republicans, of New York, voted no, as did Robins, of Allegheny.

IN JAIL FOR CONTEMPT.

Louis F. Post Criticized the Court in an Editorial.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 23.—Louis F. Post, editor of the Recorder, was today sentenced to ten days in jail and a fine of \$200 and costs, and to stand committed until the fine and costs are paid.

Post is editor of the Recorder. On the morning of March 17 an editorial appeared in that paper criticizing Judge Lamson for calling a case without the presence in court of one of the attorneys. Mr. Post was brought up for contempt and admitted having written the article. He offered no apology and retained the best legal talent in town. The case attracted great attention. Leave to file a bill at exceptions, for the purpose of taking the matter to the circuit court, was granted.

A Heavy Rainfall.

Troy, Ala., March 23.—The rainfall for two days has been terrible. All trains on the Central of Georgia and the Alabama Midland have been annulled. Many bridges have been washed away and the Conecuh river is out of its banks. The rain ceased this morning. No loss of life is reported.

A Good Roads Association.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 23.—Florida now has a State Good Roads Association, composed of progressive citizens of the various counties, and offered by men who will do all in their power to advance the object of the association, the building of good roads in every county of the State.

A Beautiful Residence Destroyed.

Alameda, Cal., March 23.—The handsome residence of the late A. A. Cohen, in this place, was destroyed by fire this morning, supposedly from a defective flue. When the house was built, twenty-five years ago, it was said to have cost, with its contents, \$300,000.

Trying to Save His Neck.

San Francisco, Cal., March 23.—Theodore Durant, the slayer of Elanthe Lamont and Minnie Williams, petitioned the supreme court today for a rehearing.

No. 1 Ceiling, Sealed, \$1.25 per 100 ft. Libbey & Co., 6th st. and New York ave. tr

Best Nails, per keg, 100 lbs., \$1.00. Libbey & Co., 6th st. and New York ave. tr

## THREE FATALLY INJURED.

Disasters of a Mine Explosion in Pennsylvania.

Pottsville, Pa., March 23.—An explosion of gas occurred at William Penn shaft, near Shenandoah, this morning. It was caused by a fall in an old working, which forced a large volume of gas into the gangway where workmen were using naked lamps.

The gas ignited, and an explosion which shook the entire workings, and strained the massive timbers, followed.

The following were fatally injured: Joseph Sergeant, Philip Haggerty, William Lavenburg.

As a large force of workmen were employed at the William Penn shaft, it was immediately reported that many were killed, but fortunately, such was not the case.

THE LONDON RACES.

Diakka Made a Very Poor Showing in the Handicap.

London, March 23.—J. C. Sullivan's Winkfield's Pride won the Lincolnshire Handicap today.

E. Courage's Funny Boy was second and Martin D. Rucker's Bridgeman third. Pierre Lorillard's Diakka finished fifth from the last of the field, which numbered eighteen starters.

The Lincoln Handicap is for 2,000 sovereigns.

The other starters were Mr. Pierre Lorillard's Diakka, Mr. T. L. Plunkett's Belleville, Sir J. Blundell's Maple's Yorker, Mr. B. Strauss' Teufel, Mr. Vyner's Sardis, Sir J. Miller's La Sagessse, Lord Cadogan's Court Ball, Mr. A. Cohen's Greenlaw, Mr. Theobald's Buephalos, Lord Rooster's Lord Harvey, Mr. T. Worlton's Victor, Mr. H. L. Raphael's Scotch Wisdom, Mr. A. F. Hasset's Clor C., Mr. Martin D. Rucker's King Hampton and Mr. S. M. Nolan's St. Jarlath.

The last betting was 7 to 2 against Winkfield's Pride, 20 to 1 against Funny-boy, 6 to 1 against Bridgeman, 7 to 1 against Diakka, 8 to 1 against Belleville, 15 to 1 against Yorker and Teufel, 17 to 1 against Sardis, and 20 to 1 each against La Sagessse, Court Ball and Greenlaw, 25 to 1 each against Buephalos and Lord Harvey, 40 to 1 each against Victor and Scotch Wisdom, and 50 to 1 each against Clorane, King Hampton and St. Jarlath.

An Anniversary Celebration.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 23.—The celebration of the 110th anniversary of the foundation of the Western University of Pennsylvania and the seventy-fifth of its existence since the installation of a faculty under its enlarged charter was formally opened today.

Ivy Institute Business College, 8th and K. None better. \$25 a year, day of night.

Mantels, Any Size, \$1.00 apiece. Libbey & Co., 6th st. and New York ave. tr

## CANADA'S DINGLEY BILL

A Measure Intended to Meet Uncle Sam Half Way.

It Will Likely Stimulate Trade with Great Britain—Dominion Liberals Abandon Free Trade.

Ottawa, Ont., March 23.—Parliament will assemble on Thursday of this week. The budget will be introduced early in the session, and a tariff bill also. The latter will likely come as a surprise to Canada, and to not an inconsiderable portion of the exporters of the United States.

It is foreseen that a considerable reduction will be made in those classes of goods, imported, which can be readily obtained from Great Britain, and a corresponding increase on those goods forming the bulk of imports from the United States.

While the Liberal government made the chief plank of the anti-protection platform "the greatest measure of free trade possible" and "reciprocal trade relations with the United States," they have executed a right-about-face movement, abandoned free trade, except as a theory, and dumped all pretensions of "better terms" with the United States.

As the leading organ of the government, the Toronto Globe puts it: "If we regard the question as mainly between free trade and protection we shall miss the chief lesson of the situation. That lesson is that we must look to Great Britain rather than to the United States as the outlet for our surplus products, and that our system of transportation as well as our tariff must be adjusted in accordance with that condition."

Continuing, the Globe says:

"Our business as Canadians is to get our products into the British market so cheap and so good as to be preferred on their merits to those of the United States and other countries."

"Our business is also to give to those who offer us a free market all the trade advantages in our power. And this must be done in an intelligent way, not merely with the purpose of making a show of hostility to our neighbors, but to make ourselves more and more independent of the nations of America."

While here and there there may be raised an occasional voice against the views given above, there is hardly room for doubting the response which Canada will give to the new policy. It will be one of emphatic approval, as unanimous almost as has been the demand for an alien labor law and a contract labor law, to enable Canada to mete out to citizens of the United States treatment identical with that which has been received at the hands of the immigration inspectors employed by the United States Government.

When Mr. Dingley finished, Mr. Newlands took the floor, declaring himself a representative of the silver party. He was characteristically dressed, and had a smooth, forbidding manner. He said he had believed in protection when extending its benefits to the whole country, but now he would not be present. Yet if it were, he would not hesitate to put the knife to its steel, and destruction or any other means, to defeat it, if anything

## ANOTHER DAY OF TARIFF

Mr. Dingley Kept His Colleagues Convulsed with Laughter.

### NEWLANDS TALKED SILVER

He Said the Bill Was a Bad One and Even If It Were a Good One Could Do Little Good—McLaurin Favors Protection on Raw Materials.

Two days of oratory have had little effect on the Dingley tariff bill. Only three of four amendments have been even mentioned, and perhaps those of Mr. McLaurin, Democrat as he is, have as good a chance of passing as any. His attitude looks toward meeting the Republican halfway, and there may be good politics in granting demands that appear to have justice back of them. Mr. Sperry's proposal also to place books and educational apparatus on the free list has the sanction of long custom to support it.

The galleries were crowded all day yesterday, with the largest attendance at night. The members were present in full numbers during the day, but were comparatively few at night.

The most striking speech of the day was Mr. Dingley's, begun near the middle of the afternoon. He received his most brilliant rhetoric for the day, and in the swing and glow of eloquence carried the crowd that gathered about him in an uproar of fun and enthusiasm. Jerry Simpson and John Allen, with a red nose in his coat, sat side by side smiling grimly, and sometimes laughing, while Col. Evans smoothed the fur out of his face down his beard again and again, and one or two members were compelled to retire to the cloakroom to have it out there. More than half the effect was in the manner.

"In Boston a hundred years ago," he said, "a pair of shoes were worth \$150. Why don't our friends who want double prices emulate that? Do something handsome while you're about it. But then it was \$150 Continental money, and it wasn't worth a continental. If it had been, I'd be a Populist ten feet high."

Among the speakers today were Messrs. Johnson of North Dakota, McMillin, Gen. Grosvenor, Sayers, Bellard, Parker, and Walker. Mr. Bailey is expected to speak tomorrow. Short time will be accorded a number who are on the list for the two days, and many are expected to get in during the remaining hours of general debate.

After the prayer and the swearing in of Mr. Wilson of South Carolina, Mr. Dingley of Tennessee, made a short speech in favor of the bill. He declared that the country was not ready for direct taxes. The people had turned from their error five years ago. The tariff issue had been presented again in the last campaign, and as patriots could only do, they had declared for the high price of protection, William McKinley. The President's name was enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. Dockery, opposing the bill, said his complaint, primarily and essentially, was that this measure, involving the interests of the industries of the country and providing for taxation amounting to \$75,000,000 a year, was introduced and pressed here without opportunity to the minority to prepare their views or to draft a substitute representing the policy of the Democratic party. The debate, so far as it had progressed, had proved uninteresting, and the fact was no surprise to him. The people wanted more money and less taxes. (Applause.) This bill did not represent the issue which divided the people in the last campaign. Speaking for himself, he preferred to legislate to put \$113,000,000 more money into circulation rather than to exact such a price for protection and taxation and thus withdraw that amount from circulation. (Applause.)

Mr. Dockery said that it did not lie with the Republican party to criticize the Cleveland Administration. The party had endorsed the tariff and had refused to pass the joint resolution forbidding the issue of more bonds of that amount from circulation. (Applause.)

Mr. Ray of New York endeavored to divert Mr. Dockery at this point by asking: "Do you suppose we would have endorsed the tariff issue if there had been a tariff law on the statute books prohibiting sufficient revenue to meet the expenditures of the Government?"

Mr. Dockery's prompt response, "So you acknowledge that you did endorse the tariff issue?" evoked Democratic applause and seemed to embarrass the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Dockery referred to Mr. Dingley's characterization of the Wilson-Gorman bill as a "monstrous" and twitted the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means with Mr. Dingley's admission yesterday that the iron and steel and cotton schedules of that "monstrous" bill had been practically copied into the bill now before the House. He reviewed the history of tariff legislation of the past decade, asserting that the Republican claims that prosperity accompanied the operation of the McKinley bill was unfounded. "What caused the awful Homestead riot, June 30, 1892?" he asked; "before Cleveland was nominated and while the McKinley law was in operation, if prosperity was its handmaid?"

Mr. Dingley—Why, I'll tell the gentleman if he wants to know.

Mr. Dockery (nervously)—Certainly I do, and I wait the gentleman's answer.

"That riot," said Mr. Dingley, "grew out of a contest between organized labor and its opponents."

Mr. Dockery replied quickly:

"I know that the country saw at Homestead Pinkerton detectives, paid by Carnegie, protected by a militia, and shot down protected workmen. When the bulletin announced that the Carnegie works were here a gentleman then holding a seat on that side of the House, now in another body in this building, met me right there in front of the Speaker's desk, and we talked over the matter. He said it was the worst disaster that had befallen the Republican party in twenty years."

Democratic cheering gave approval of this, and Mr. Dockery proceeded with the evidence that the tariff was not responsible for the financial troubles of the country.

When Mr. Dockery had finished, Mr. Newlands took the floor, declaring himself a representative of the silver party. He was characteristically dressed, and had a smooth, forbidding manner. He said he had believed in protection when extending its benefits to the whole country, but now he would not be present. Yet if it were, he would not hesitate to put the knife to its steel, and destruction or any other means, to defeat it, if anything